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air would flow over the lower, bearing along the cold wave, and this cold air would gradually work its way down to the earth.

Until we can obtain observations in free air we must be content with hypotheses and careful study of mountain observations. While no present hypothesis will prove satisfactory in all its details, owing to our ignorance of upper air conditions, yet we can rest assured that the view at the opening of this discussion can by no possibility be correct.

E. N.

BOOK-REVIEWS.

The Philosophical Review, Vol. I., No. 1. Edited by J. G. SCHURMAN. January, 1892. Boston, Ginn & Co.

THE establishment in this country of a review devoted to pure philosophy is a noteworthy event, and may prove an event of real importance. The *Review*, we are informed, is to receive "support from private endowments, so that its financial basis is sound and durable;" and though the source of this support is not mentioned, it may be inferred from the fact that the copyright is held by the treasurer of Cornell University, the editor being professor of philosophy in the same institution. The mechanical appearance of the *Review* is similar to that of the *Political Science Quarterly*, the present number containing a hundred and twenty-eight pages. It will be published bi-monthly at seventy-five cents a number or three dollars a year. The editor contributes a prefatory note, in which he announces the character and scope of the *Review* and the attitude it proposes to take. "It will aim at the organization, the diffusion and the increase of philosophical knowledge and activity in America," and "will be an organ through which investigators may make known to their fellow-laborers the results of their researches and reflections." The editor takes a roseate view of the prospects of philosophy in America, but the reasons he assigns therefor, except the freedom of American life and thought, do not seem very cogent. It is true that there is now a certain movement of philosophic thought in the country; but it seems to us to be shallow, and no philosopher has yet appeared among us capable of original thought. The *Review*, we are told, "will not be the organ of any institution, or of any sect, or of any interest," but will maintain "impartiality and catholicity of tone and spirit." This is a good rule if well followed; but observation has convinced us that an editor's predilections seldom fail to show themselves in his selection of material. Professor Schurman's views of what is needed in philosophy at the present time seem to us in one respect mistaken. He holds that philosophers ought to devote themselves to the cultivation of special departments, such as logic, psychology, the philosophy of education, etc.; whereas to our mind the crying need of philosophy just now is the relaying of the foundations, and until this is accomplished we see little prospect of fruitful work in any special department.

The leading articles in this issue of the *Review* are three in number, of which the most important is that of Professor Ladd on "Psychology as So-called Natural Science." It is really a critique of Professor James's theory of the nature of psychology and the method of studying it; and the writer has little difficulty in showing that the theory is untenable, and furthermore that Professor James himself is unable to adhere to it with any consistency. Professor John Watson criticises Kant's philosophy from the standpoint of Hegelism, and though his article contains nothing new, it is interesting as renewed evidence that Kant's disciples have become dissatisfied with the outcome of his teaching. Mr. B. I. Gilman contributes the first instalment of a paper "On Some Psychological Aspects of the Chinese Musical System," which shows much curious study, but which seems out of place in a philosophical magazine. Of the book-reviews, which are quite numerous, the ablest is that of Herbert Spencer's "Justice," by the editor of the *Review*, in which he takes essentially the same view of Spencer's doctrines that was taken in these columns when the book was first published. The other reviews are of varying degrees of excellence, some very good and others rather inferior. We must add, too, that some of the books reviewed are not worthy of any notice at all. The concluding portion of the

Review consists of abstracts of articles in various philosophical magazines — a new feature, we believe, in a periodical of this sort, and one likely to be useful. On the whole, the *Philosophical Review* promises fairly well, and we hope it will prove worthy of its mission.

AMONG THE PUBLISHERS.

THE January number of the *Review of Reviews* contains, as its most conspicuous feature, a sketch of the Czar and the Russia of to-day, written particularly for the American edition of the *Review*, by Mr. W. T. Stead, the English editor. The article contains a number of portraits, and — what will be particularly interesting — a map showing the famine districts, and another showing the so-called "Jewish Pale," the district within which the Jews are permitted to live.

— Macmillan & Co. have in press a translation of Kant's "Kritik der Urtheilskraft," by the Rev. J. H. Bernard, fellow and lecturer of Trinity College, Dublin, and joint author with Professor Mabaffy of "Kant's Critical Philosophy for English Readers."

— Ticknor & Co., Boston, announce "The Norman Monuments of Palermo and Environs," by Arne Delhi and G. H. Chamberlin, architects, in four parts, with fifty measured drawings, several cuts in the text, and many photographic views. The edition will be limited and sold by subscription.

— Readers of Carlyle have often inquired whether it was possible to obtain some accurate text of the course of lectures on literature which he delivered in 1838. They will, therefore, be glad to hear that these lectures are now about to be published by Ellis & Elvey of London. The text now to be issued is derived from the report taken at the time by the late T. C. Anstey, two separate transcripts of which have been in the hands of the publishers.

— An account of that mysterious malady, the grip, by Dr. Cyrus Edson, the chief inspector of the New York Health Department, is published in the January number of *Babyhood*. Dr. Edson traces the history of the grip from ancient times to the present day, describes the symptoms and the mode of treatment, and furnishes valuable aids in the direction of prevention. "Crying and its Significance," by Dr. John Dorning, and "Fat and Thin Children," by Dr. W. L. Carr, are articles that will prove interesting to the readers of that monthly nursery guide. Among the numerous other contributions may be mentioned: "Keeping the Baby Warm," "Children's Lies," "Experiences in Feeding," and a full supply of "Nursery Problems."

— The January number of the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* contains two papers on municipal government. They are the article on "The Study of Municipal Government," by Frank P. Prichard, and the article on "The Political Organization of a Modern Municipality," by Wm. Draper Lewis. This number also contains a copy of the by-laws of the Philadelphia Municipal League, an organization whose purpose is the divorce of municipal from national politics. Among the other leading articles in this number are "The Basis of the Demand for the Public Regulation of Industries," by W. D. Dabney, "International Arbitration," by Eleanor L. Lord, a strong plea for arbitration as a means of settling international disputes, in place of war. "Jurisprudence in American Universities," by Professor E. W. Huffcutt, a paper of interest to all law students; and "Instruction in French Universities," by Leo S. Rowe. Mr. Rowe has been a student in Paris for the past year, and his paper explains very fully the courses and method of instruction in the colleges of France. A new department has been added to the *Annals*. It is entitled "Discussion," and contains papers written in answer to articles which have appeared in the *Annals*. This number also contains the proceedings of the tenth scientific session of the academy, which was held in Philadelphia in November. In the Department of Personal Notes in the January *Annals*, there are brief biographical sketches of the following workers in the field of political and social science: W. C. Ford of Columbia College; A. C. Miller of Cornell; D. E. Spencer of Harvard; George E.

Howard of Leland Stanford, Jr., University; H. V. Ames of the University of Michigan; W. H. Mace of Syracuse University; Ernest Mischler of Prague; R. H. Inglis Palgrave of London; the late Alfred Jourdan of Aix; Paul Heilborn of Berlin; A. Brückner and George Staehr of Kasan.

— A Spanish edition of the Story of the Nations series is being issued in Madrid under arrangements with the Putnams. Gilman's "Story of the Saracens" in this series is now being printed in raised letters for the use of the blind. The next volumes to be issued in the series are Freeman's "Story of Sicily," Oman's "Story of the Byzantine Empire," and Miss Duff's "Story of the Tuscan Republics."

— With the number for January, 1892, the *Educational Review* opens its third volume. Professor Jenks of Cornell has a paper on "Educational Values," particularly with reference to the college curriculum, and controverting the position taken by Professor Patten in an earlier number. Superintendent Marble of Worcester, Mass., makes some practical suggestions concerning the teaching of the effective use of English. Professor Richards of Yale contrasts the old and the new methods of teaching geometry; and Principal Grant of Queen's College, Kingston, Ontario, replies to Bishop Spalding's earlier argument for religious instruction in State schools. Important articles appear also on school savings banks in England, and the effect of manual training upon

health. The discussion on city school supervision is continued by Superintendent Tarbell of Providence, and that on practice teaching by President W. J. Hille of Albany. Other discussions are by the editor in-chief and Principal Owen of Saco, Me. Book reviews are contributed by Professors McLaughlin and Cameron of Yale, Oren Root of Hamilton, Gill of the Smithsonian Institution, and others.

— *The Electrical Engineer* will begin the new year with a series of articles on the electrical and magnetic discoveries of Professor Joseph Henry — the Faraday of America — by his daughter, Miss Mary A. Henry of Washington, with notes by Mr. Franklin Leonard Pope. Additional and pathetic interest is given this series by the fact that it is practically a vindication by filial hands of Henry's claims to the discovery of magneto-electricity, at a time when his work has been suffered to fall into neglect and oblivion. At the recent Electrical Congress at Frankfort, Germany, the proposition of the American delegates to name after Henry an important new unit applying to facts that he was the first to observe and investigate, failed of assent, and was postponed until the Chicago Electrical Congress of 1893, many of the European delegates saying they had never heard of Henry.

— We may regard it as certain that an apparent connection between infectious diseases and atmospheric conditions had suggested itself to the medical mind long before Sydenham attributed

CALENDAR OF SOCIETIES.

Philosophical Society, Washington.

Jan. 2.—F. H. Newell, Fluctuations of Discharge of Western Rivers; J. R. Eastman, The Mexican Meteorites.

Society of Natural History, Boston.

Jan. 6.—Percival Lowell, Shinto Occultism from a Scientific Standpoint; E. S. Morse, On the Form of the Ancient Bow in Various Parts of the World.

NEO-DARWINISM AND NEO-LAMARCKISM.

By LESTER F. WARD.

Annual address of the President of the Biological Society of Washington delivered Jan. 24, 1891. A historical and critical review of modern scientific thought relative to heredity, and especially to the problem of the transmission of acquired characters. The following are the several heads involved in the discussion: Status of the Problem, Lamarckism, Darwinism, Acquired Characters, Theories of Heredity, Views of Mr. Galton, Teachings of Professor Weismann, A Critique of Weismann, Neo-Darwinism, Neo-Lamarckism, the American "School," Application to the Human Race. In so far as views are expressed they are in the main in line with the general current of American thought, and opposed to the extreme doctrine of the non-transmissibility of acquired characters.

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WANTED.—*Science*, No. 178, July 2, 1886, also Index and Title-page to Vol. VII. Address N. D. C. Hodges, 874 Broadway, New York.

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For sale.—A $6\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ Camera; a very fine instrument, with lens, holders and tripod, all new; it cost over \$40; price, \$25. Edw. L. Hayes, 6 Athens street, Cambridge, Mass.

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to the atmosphere an "epidemic constitution." The influence of weather would be measured by its effect in providing an environment suitable to germ development. Thus moist weather, whether bleak or warm, would be found conducive to the spread of contagia, and so it is. This fact has often been attested by the extension of cholera, diarrhoea, and the exanthemata. A warm and dry day, on the contrary, tends to check morbid action of an infectious kind. This fact is susceptible of more than one explanation. We may, on the one hand, says *Lancet*, regard it as a consequence of the absence of that germ-fostering condition—humidity; on the other, we cannot fail to be reminded that dry warmth and sunshine give the signal for an exodus from many crowded homes, for their freer ventilation, and consequently for diminution in the intensity of contagia. The exact value of weather changes in regard to this class of diseases, however, still is and must for some time remain *sub judice*. As for the ailments more usually associated with these changes—those, for example,

more commonly known as inflammatory—the connection is here much more evident, and also in all likelihood, more direct. The association of pneumonia, bronchitis, asthma, and rheumatism with bleak and wet weather is too invariable to permit of our doubting its reality apart from any suggestion of septic agency.

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